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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,152	07/28/2003	Chang-Ta Wu	JCLA11065	5976
23900	7590	02/01/2005	EXAMINER	
J C PATENTS, INC.			PARK, JOHN J	
4 VENTURE, SUITE 250			ART UNIT	
IRVINE, CA 92618			PAPER NUMBER	
			2876	

DATE MAILED: 02/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/629,152

Applicant(s)

WU ET AL.

Examiner

John J. Park

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 5 and 12 contain the trademark/trade name "W55MID50". Where a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See *Ex parte Simpson*, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade name. In the present case, the trademark/trade name is used to identify/describe a magnetic field identification chip and, accordingly, the identification/description is indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

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4. Claims 1, 5, 8, 9, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as anticipated by Serra (U.S. patent No. 6,774,865).

Re claim 1, a contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card (See Fig 1-3; Col. 1 Line 26-47), for transceiving a message with a radio frequency (RF) magnetic field identification reader (See Col. 7 Line 60-Col. 8 Line 5), comprising:

an antenna module (See Col. 1 Line 16-30; Col. 5 Line 29-33);

a micro processing unit for transceiving the message according to a transmission protocol (See Col. 2 Line 21-35; Col. 6 Line 9-14); and

a magnetic field identification chip (See Fig5; Col. 6 Line 1-14), coupled to the antenna module and the micro processing unit, for converting the message into a magnetic field signal and then transmitting the magnetic field signal through the antenna module, and converting a magnetic field signal received by the antenna module into the message (See Fig 8).

Re claim 5, the contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card of claim 1, wherein the magnetic field identification chip (See Fig 2 and 3) is a W55MID50 chip, manufactured by Winbond Electronics Corporation.

Re claim 8, a contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission system (See Col. 1 Line 26-47), comprising:

a radio frequency magnetic identification reader, having a magnetic identification chip for transceiving a magnetic field signal (See Col. 7 Line 60-Col. 8 Line 10); and

a contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card, having a magnetic identification chip for transceiving the magnetic field signal (See Col. 1 Line 26-50),

wherein a message is transmitted between the radio frequency magnetic identification reader and the contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card according to a transmission protocol (See Col. 5 Line 26-34; Col. 6 Line 5-14).

Re claim 9, the contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission system of claim 8, wherein the contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card further comprises an antenna module and a micro processing unit (See Fig 11).

Re claim 12, the contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission system of claim 8, wherein the magnetic field identification chip (See Fig 2 and 3) is a W55MID50 chip, manufactured by Winbond Electronics Corporation.

Therefore, Serra reasonably can be read to describe every limitation of claims 1, 5, 8, 9, and 12.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2, 3, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Serra (U.S. patent No. 6,774,865) in view of Li (Pub. No. U.S. 2002/0153424).

Re claims 2 and 10, Serra discloses a contactless integrated circuit connected to an individual antenna coil to receive or transmit data by inductive coupling (See Fig 1), and the circuit is active when coil is dipped into a magnetic field FLD sent by a data send/receive station

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which itself comprises an antenna coil (See Col. 1 Line 26-33). A micromodule is a simple silicon chip on which a coil has been formed, and each micromodule implements a data transmission protocol incorporating an anti-collision method (See Col. 6 Line 6-14). The data transmission from a reader to an integrated circuit is carried out by modulating the amplitude of the magnetic field FLD sent by the reader (See Col. 7 Line 60-Col. 8 Line 10). The applications of this device are contactless smart cards, contactless electronic badges, contactless electronic labels etc (See Col. 1 Line 43-47).

However, Serra fails to teach a micro processing unit comprising a micro controller and a liquid crystal display.

Li discloses a secure credit card consisting of a plastic body, a magnetic strip simulator, a micro controller unit, a keypad, a battery, two micro switches, an ultra-thin liquid crystal display (LCD) panel, and other electronic components (See Fig 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a micro controller unit and a LCD panel on a card as taught by Li into the teachings of Serra in order to provide a micro controller unit and a LCD panel to a contactless data transmission card that it would accept and verifies any input and display transaction data or digital certificate for secure electronic transaction.

Re claims 3 and 11, the teachings of Serra have been discussed above.

However, Serra fails to teach a micro processing unit comprising an input peripheral.

Li discloses a micro controller unit verifying a PIN input from a membrane keypad or a captured fingerprint (See Col. 1 [0008]).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a micro controller unit working with a PIN input from a keypad or a fingerprint as taught by Li into the teachings of Serra in order to connect any input devices to a micro controller unit that it would verify and detect PIN or fingerprint as a identification for secure certification.

7. Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Serra (U.S. patent No. 6,774,865) in view of Kuo et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,003,134).

Re claims 4 and 16, the teachings of Serra have been discussed above.

However, Serra fails to teach a package according to a transmission protocol comprising a 4-bit package header, a 4-bit code, and a message string with a length dependent on the 4-bit code.

Kuo et al. disclose the protocols for electronic signals and transmissions for IC cards including header and message parameter construction (See Col. 9 Line 39-Col. 10 Line 50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the protocols with header and message parameter construction as taught by Kuo et al. into the teachings of Serra in order to apply any structure and processing command to the protocols that it would exchange and negotiate for electronic signals and transmissions between outside and an integrated circuit in an IC card for allowing a transfer of data.

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8. Claims 6 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Serra (U.S. patent No. 6,774,865) in view of Boudou et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,533,178).

Re claims 6 and 14, the teachings of Serra have been discussed above.

However, Serra fails to teach that the contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card is used as an e-purse.

Boudou et al. disclose a chip card called an electronic purse (e-purse) connected to a terminal equipped with a reader by means of a web browser (See Fig 6, 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the e-purse connected to a terminal with a reader as taught by Boudou et al. into the teachings of Serra in order to apply the e-purse to a terminal equipped with a reader that it would establish two-way data exchange sessions for web based activation and verification.

9. Claims 7, 13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Serra (U.S. patent No. 6,774,865) in view of Clark (Pub. No. U.S. 2002/0121546).

Re claims 7 and 13, the teachings of Serra have been discussed above.

However, Serra fails to teach that the contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card is used as an e-card.

Clark discloses a smart e-card for transmission of data from point of sale (POS) to a personal computer via the Internet (See Fig1, 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a smart e-card for transmission of data as taught by Clark into

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the teachings of Serra in order to build microprocessor and memory to a smart e-card for identification or financial transaction that it would keep accurate record of transaction for a user's account information.

Re claim 15, the teachings of Serra have been discussed above.

However, Serra fails to teach that the radio frequency magnetic identification reader is an e-card.

Clark discloses that a smart e-card transfers data to and from a central computer when it is inserted into a reader (See Col. 1 [0012]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a smart e-card into a reader for transferring data to and from a central computer as taught by Clark into the teachings of Serra in order to insert an e-card to a reader that it would collect information about a user for better marketing transaction.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Gaul et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,533,178) disclose a device for a contactless transmission of data including a data transceiver with an antenna; Kowalski (U.S. patent No. 6,003,777) discloses a microcircuit with two contact and non-contact operating modes.

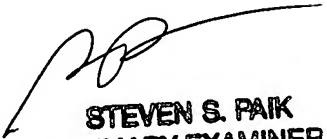
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John J. Park whose telephone number is 571-272-2350. The examiner can normally be reached on 5:30am - 2:00pm (Monday - Friday).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on 571-272-2398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

John J Park
Examiner
Art Unit 2876



STEVEN S. PAIK
PRIMARY EXAMINER